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Kichin

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(54) **MILLING TOOL AND INSERT,
PARTICULARLY THREAD MILLING
CUTTER**

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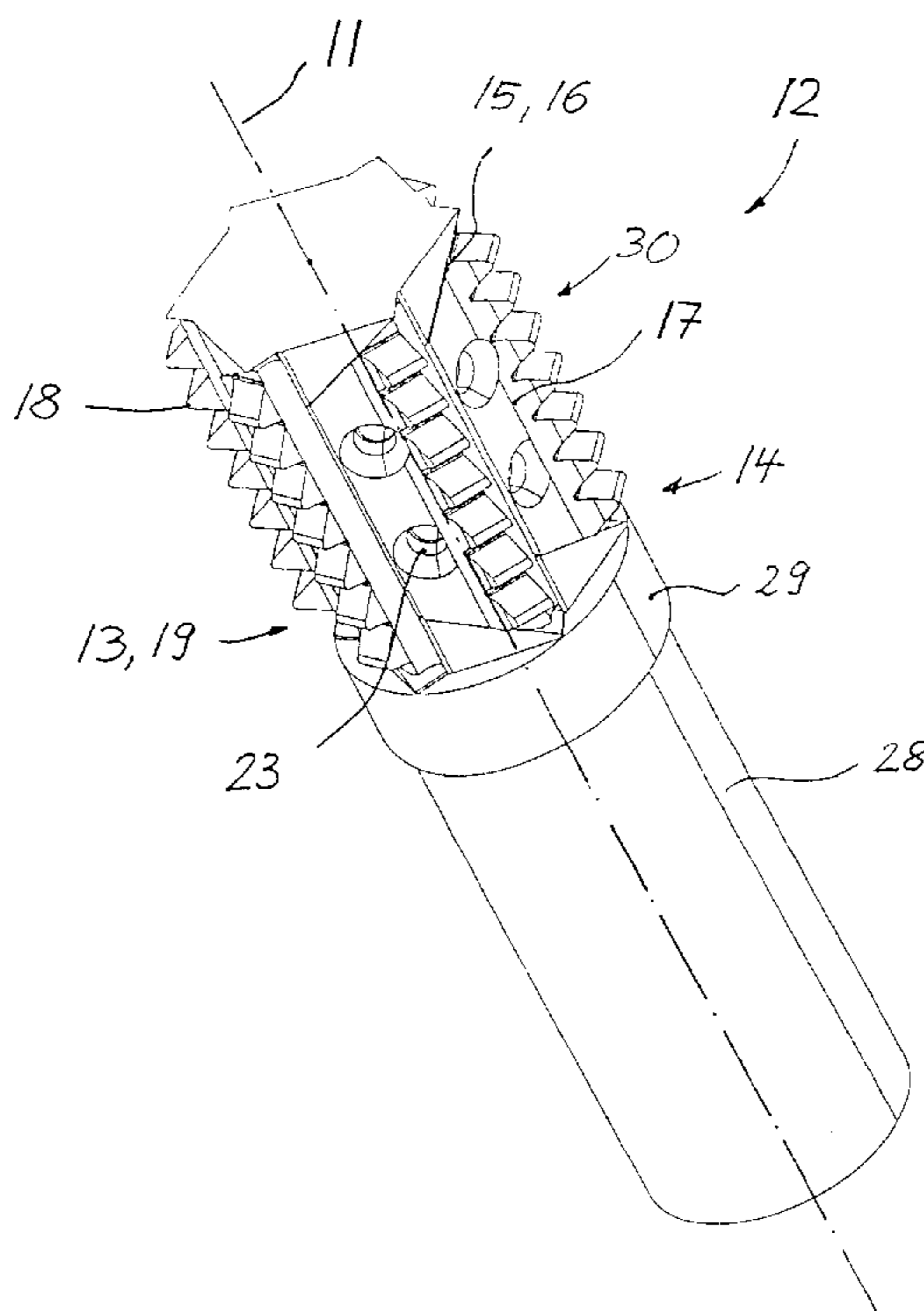
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a milling tool. The milling tool has bearing and orientation surfaces for a substantially tangential reception of milling inserts. The receptacles of the milling tool can be arranged in adjacent manner axially symmetrically to the rotational milling axis of the milling tool. The milling insert can be eccentrically braced in the milling tool receptacle.

26 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



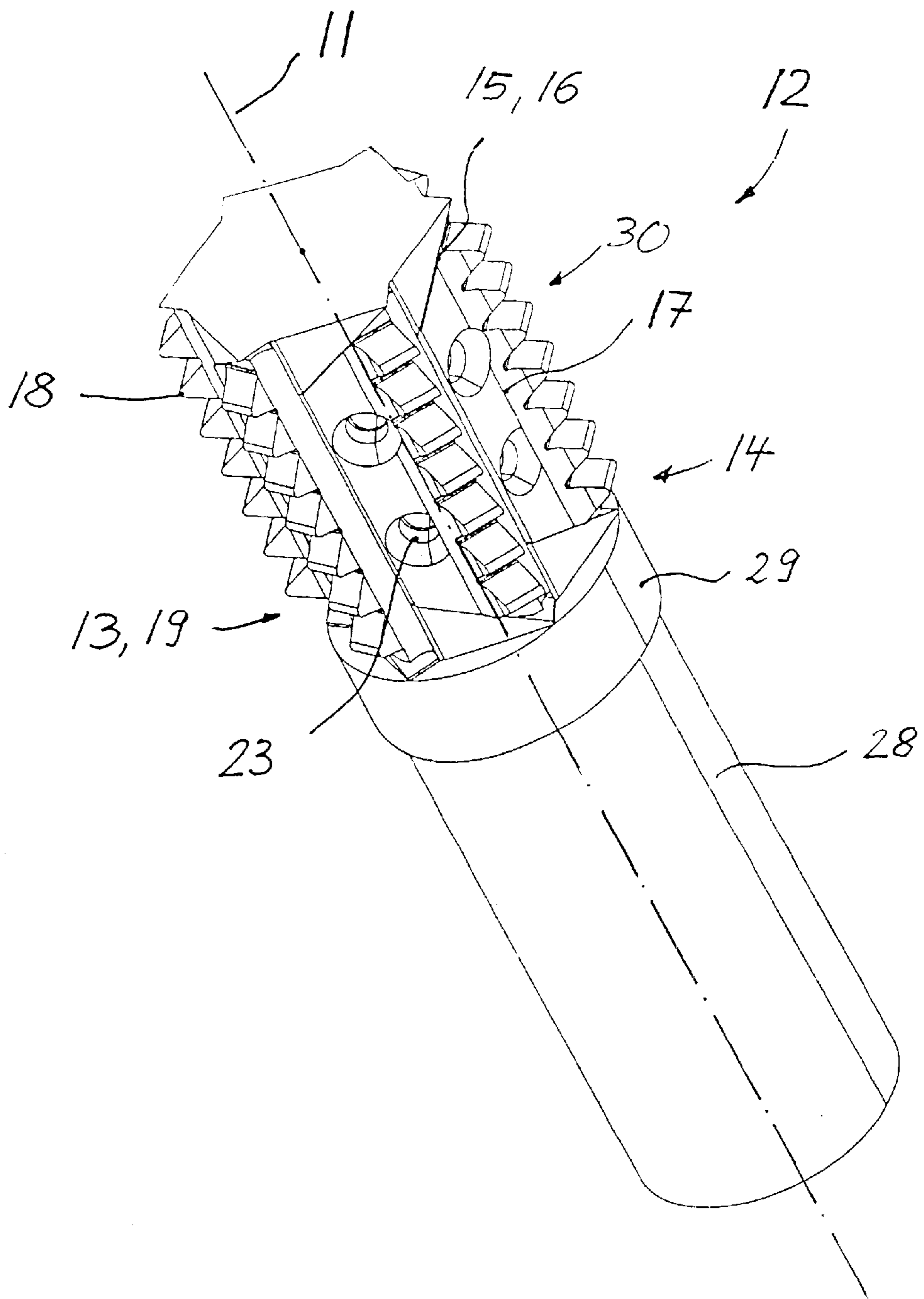


Fig.1

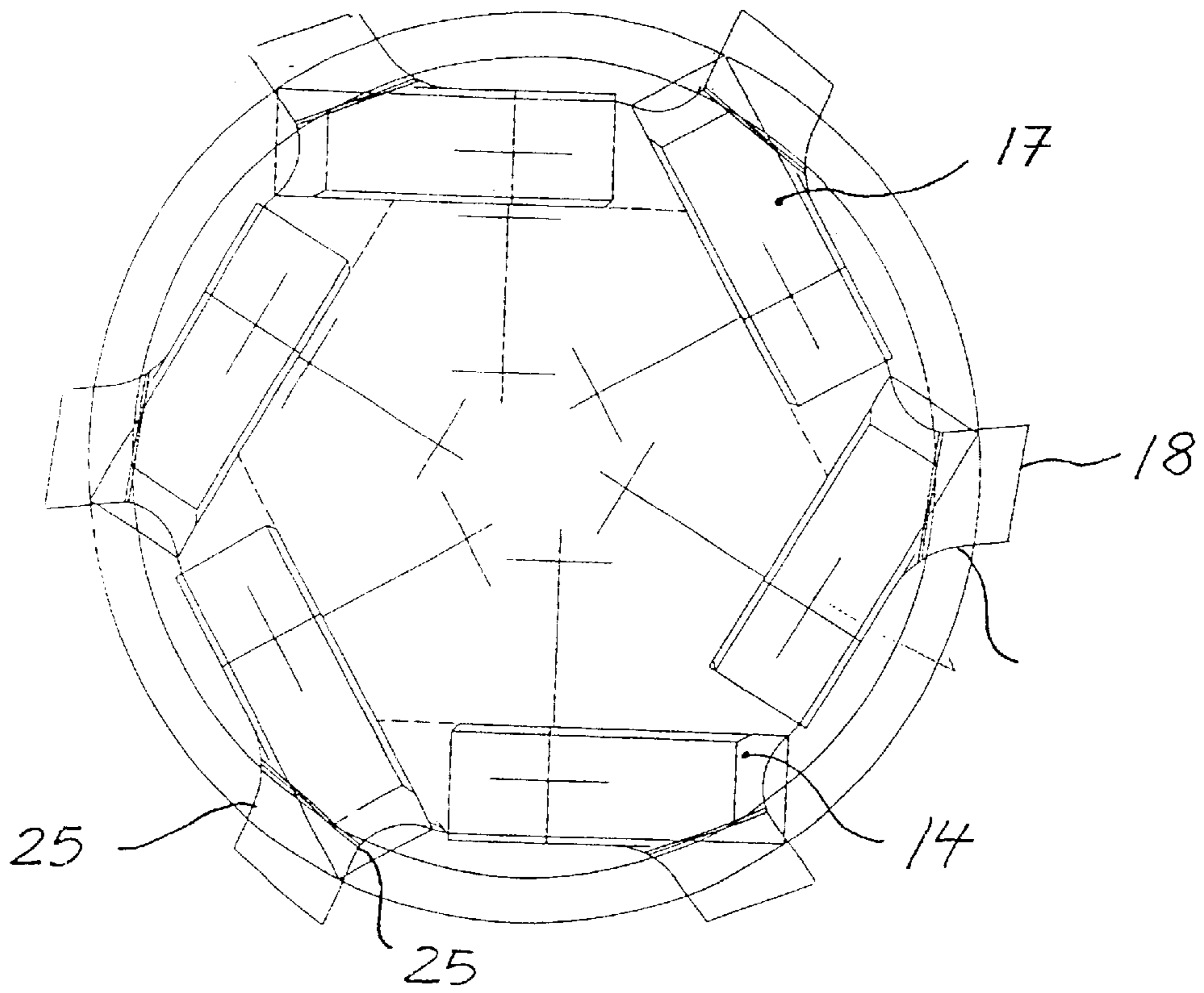


Fig.2

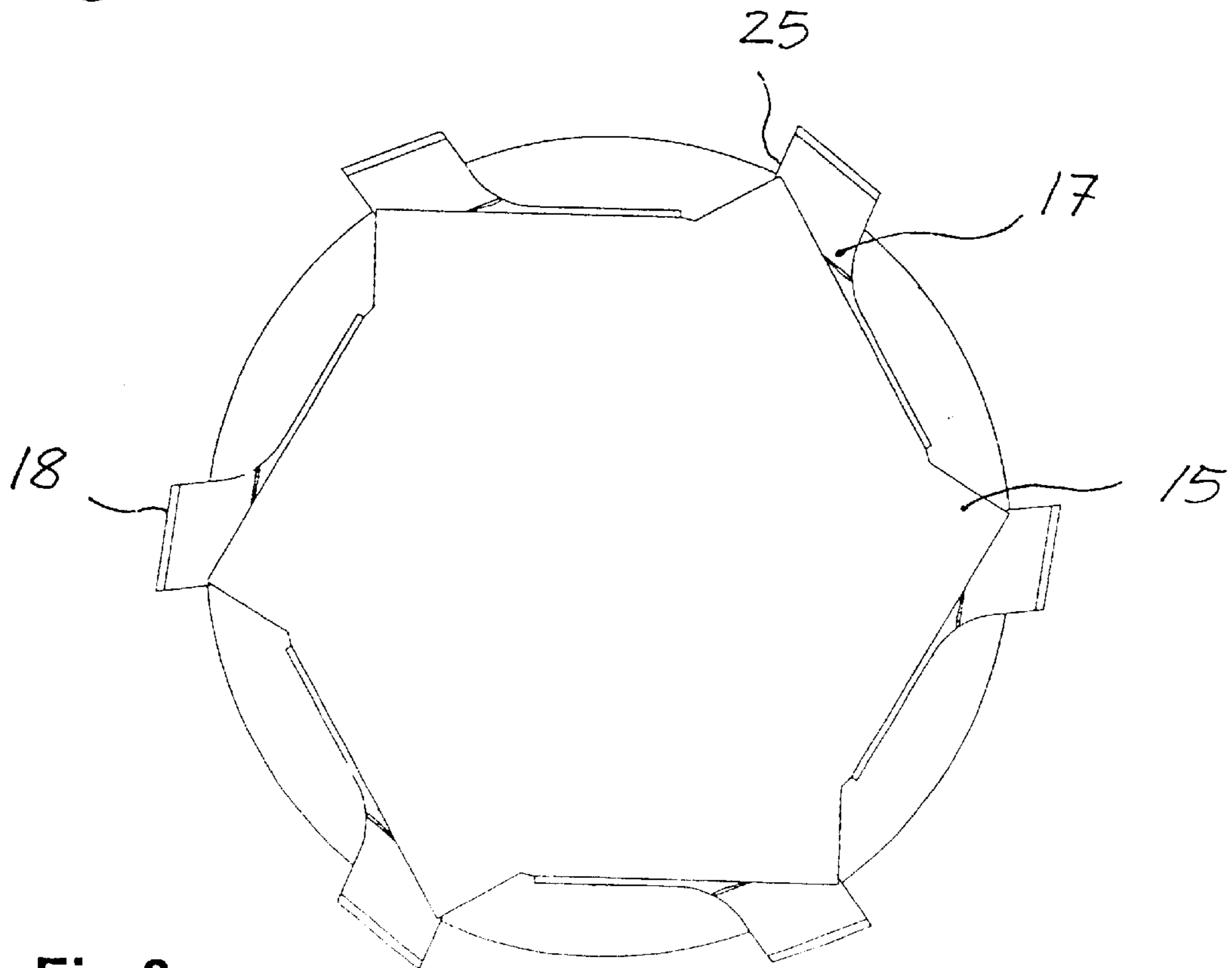


Fig.3

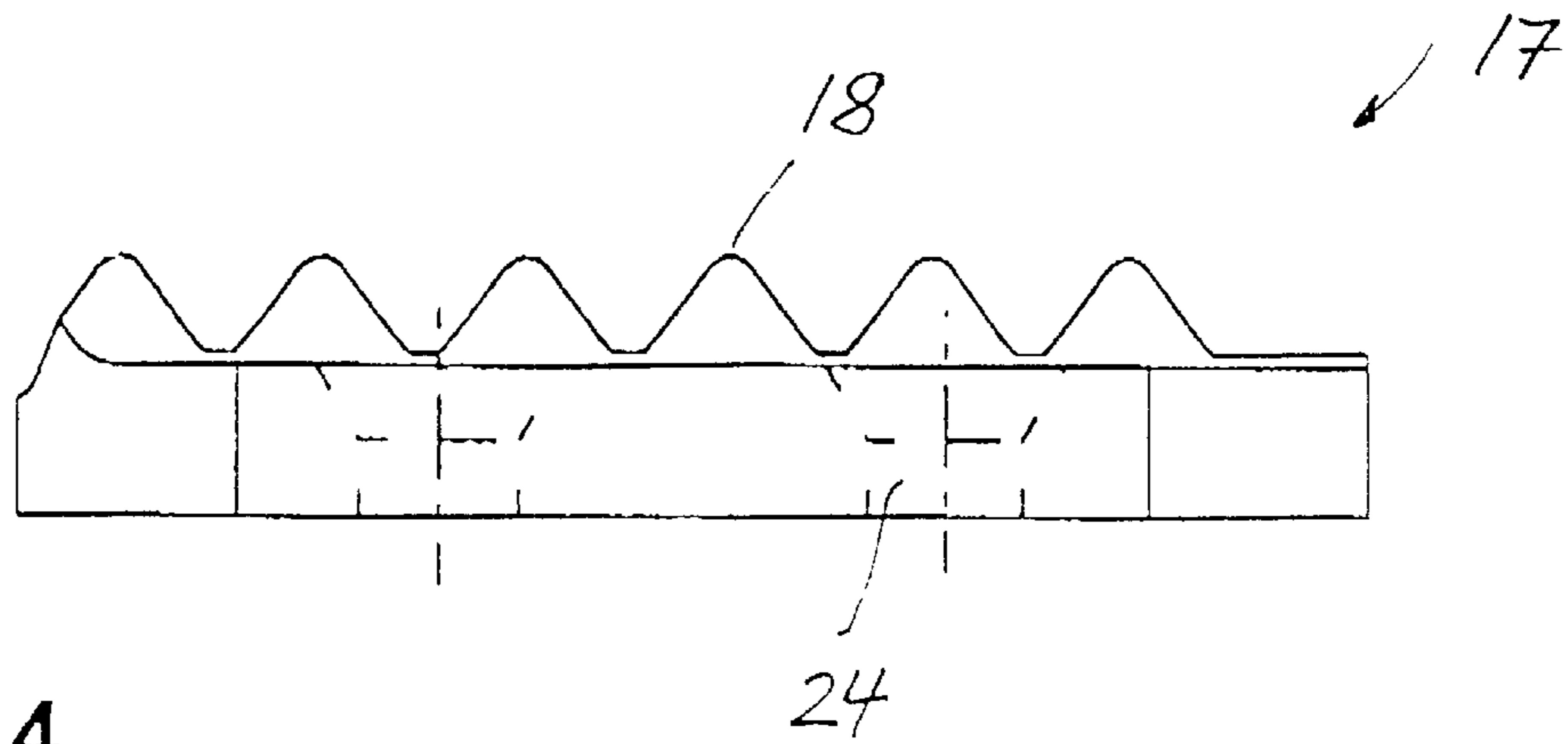


Fig.4

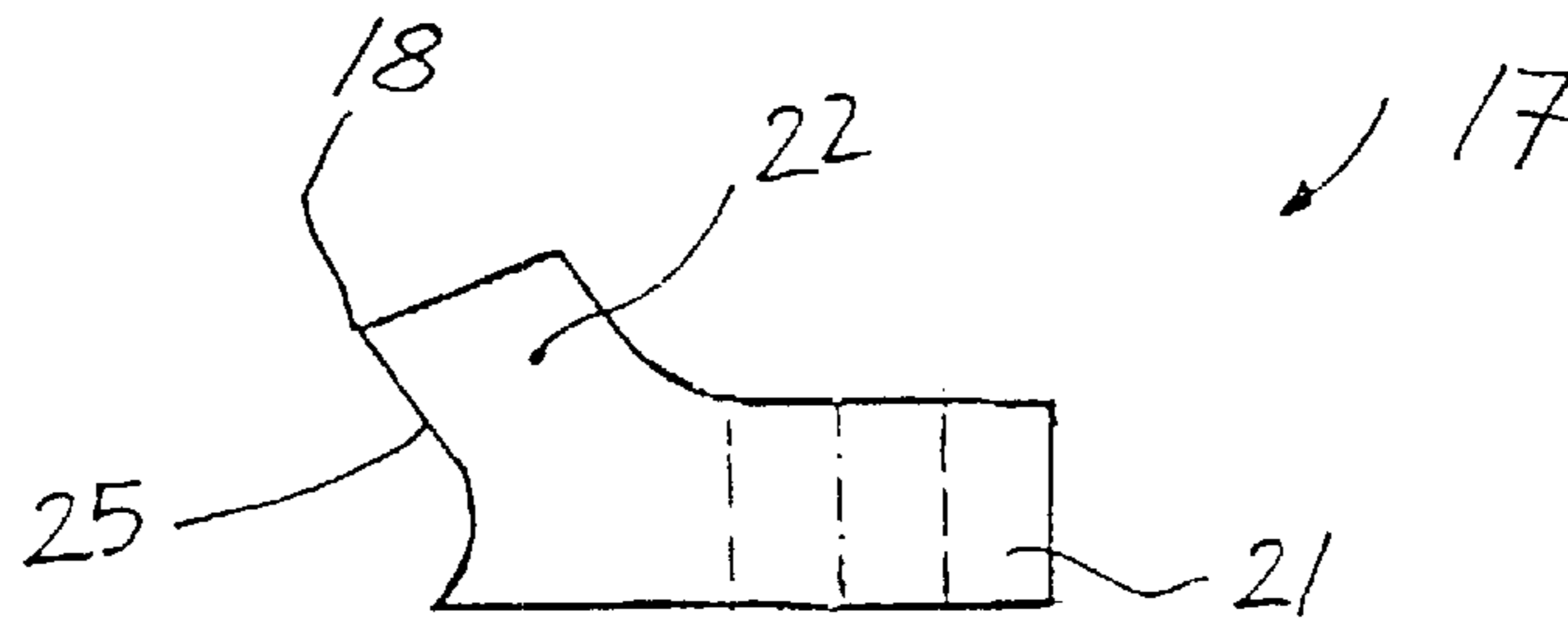


Fig.5

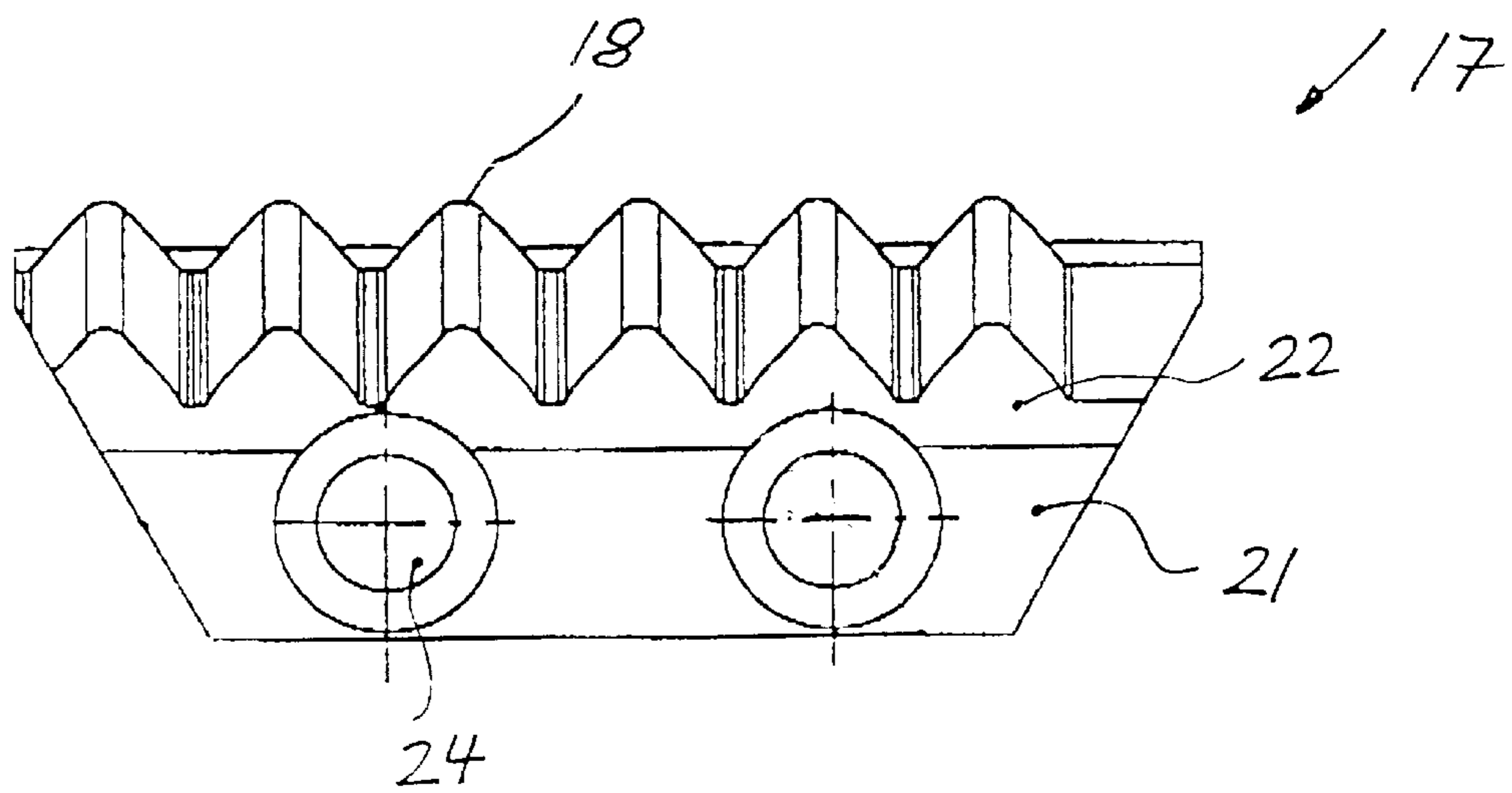


Fig.6

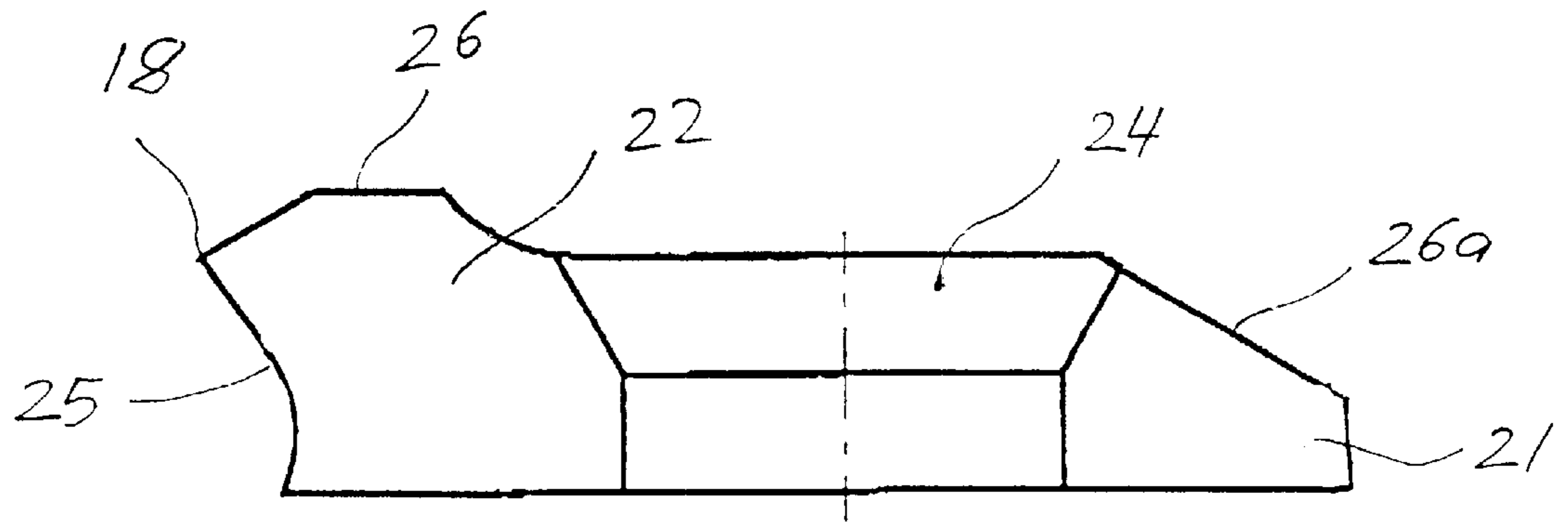


Fig.7

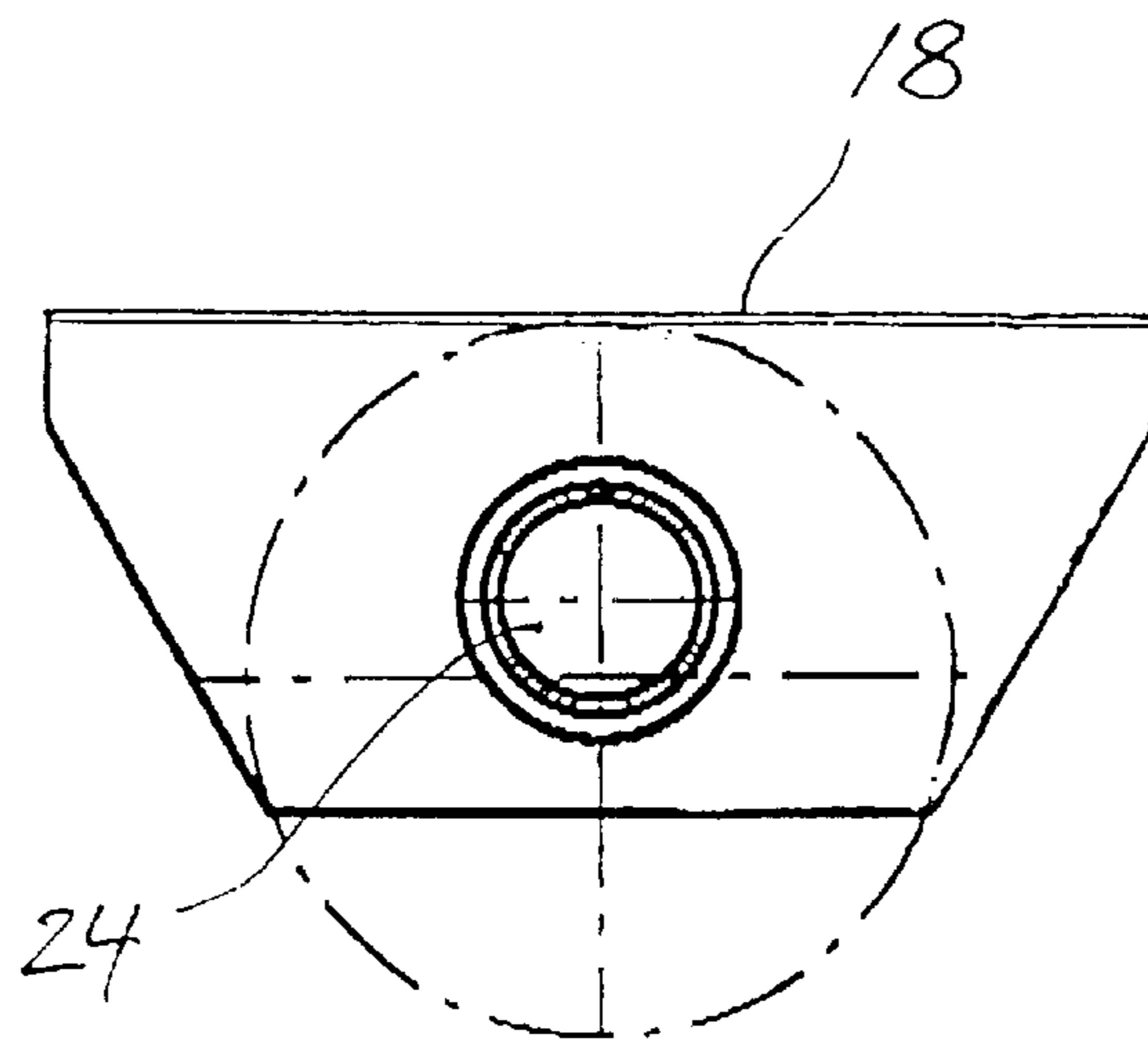


Fig.8

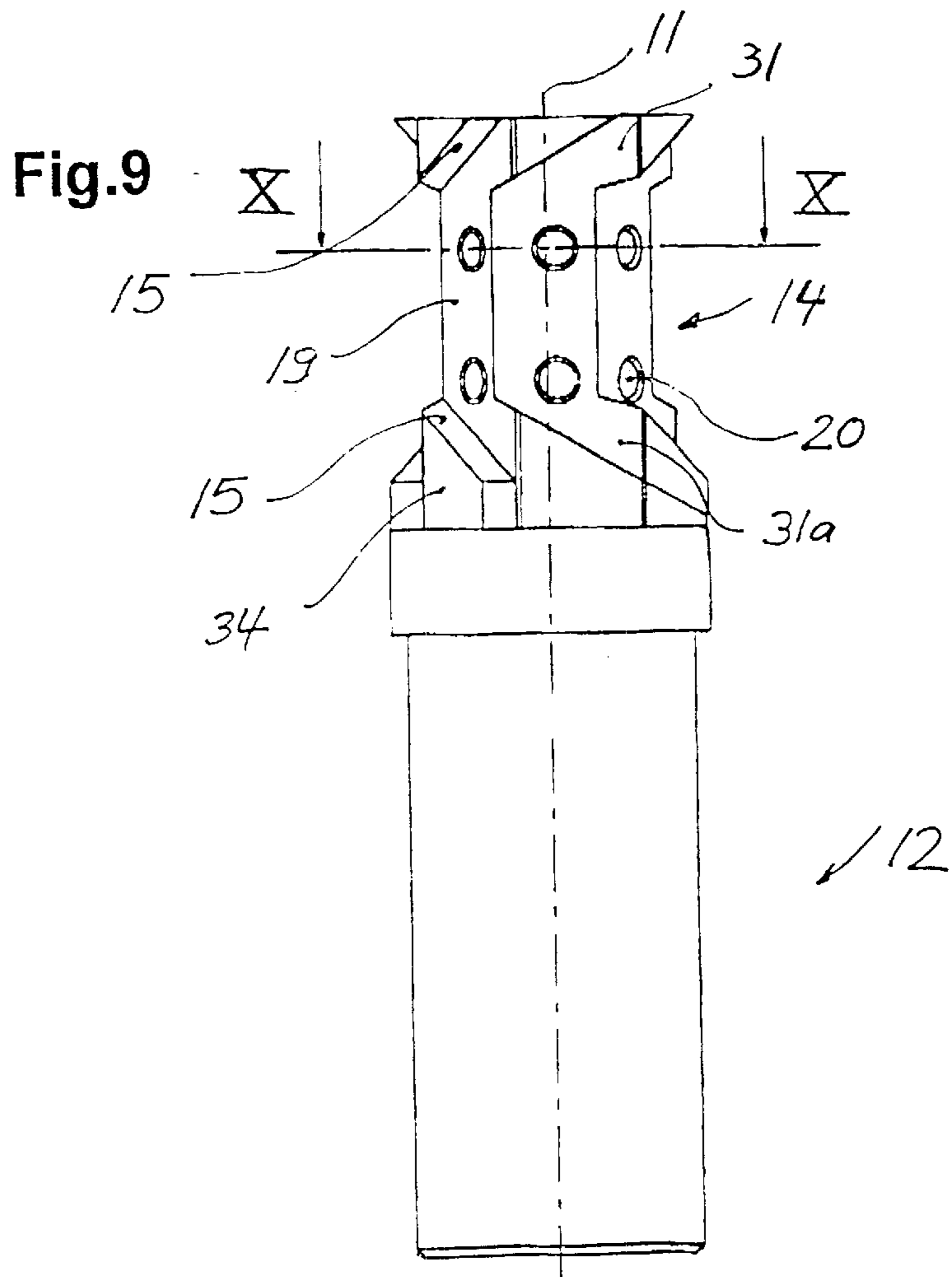
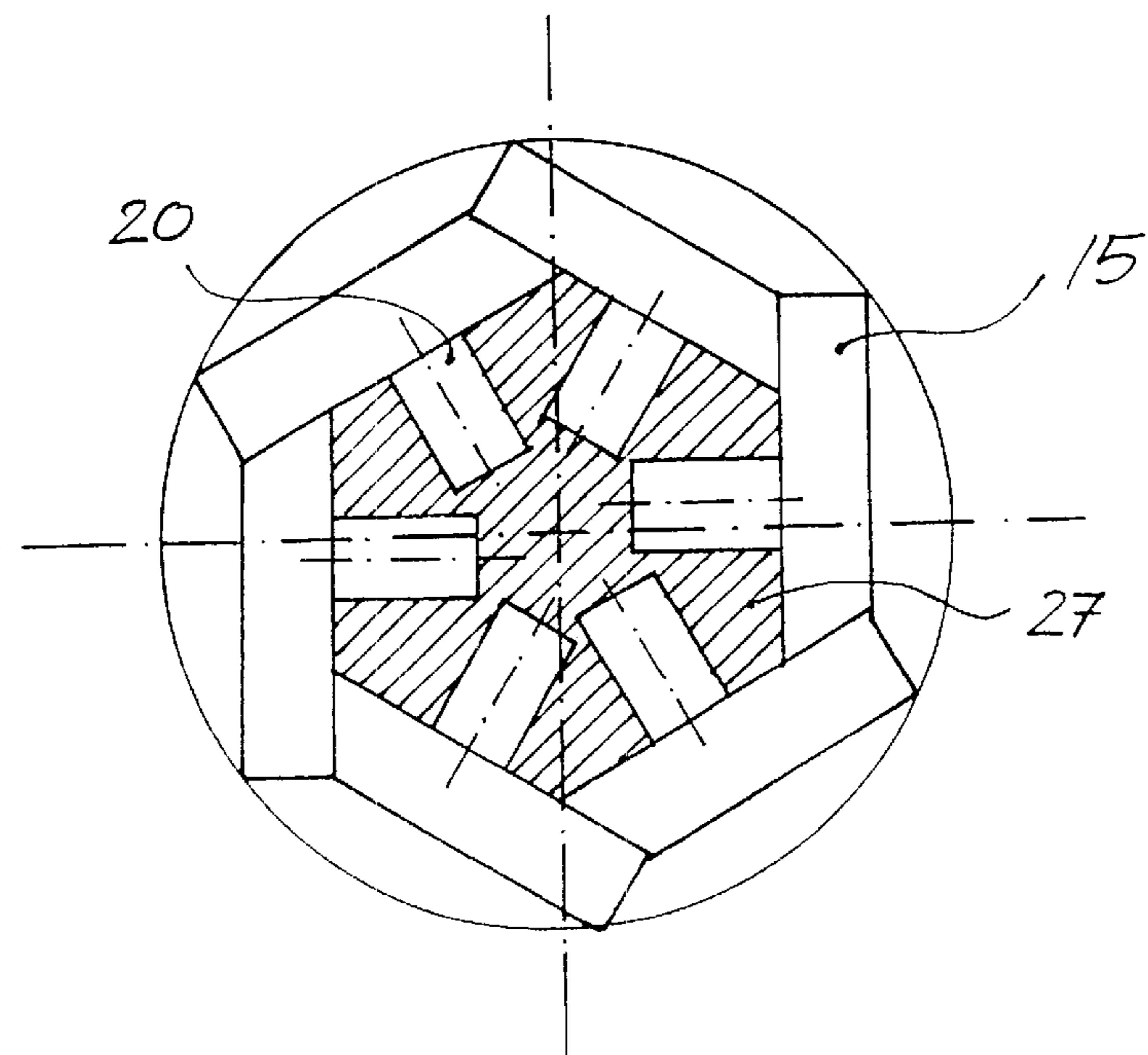


Fig.10



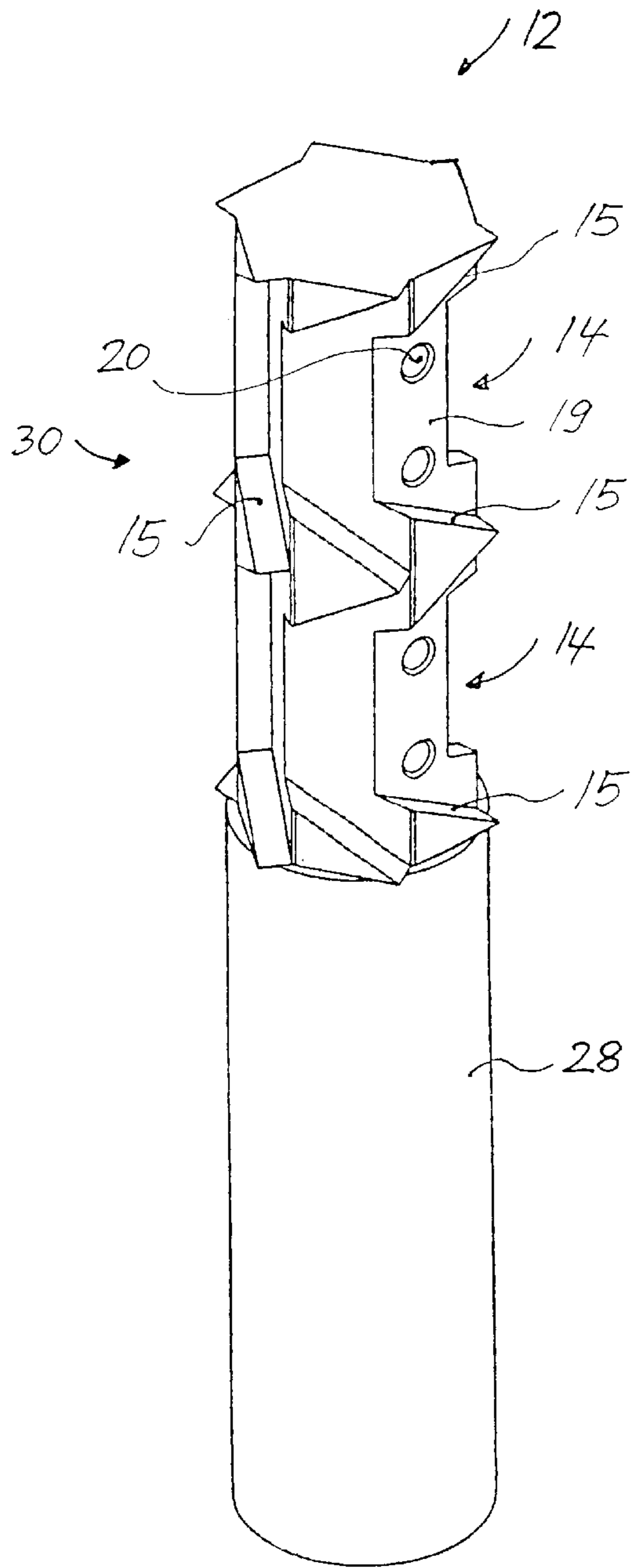


Fig.11

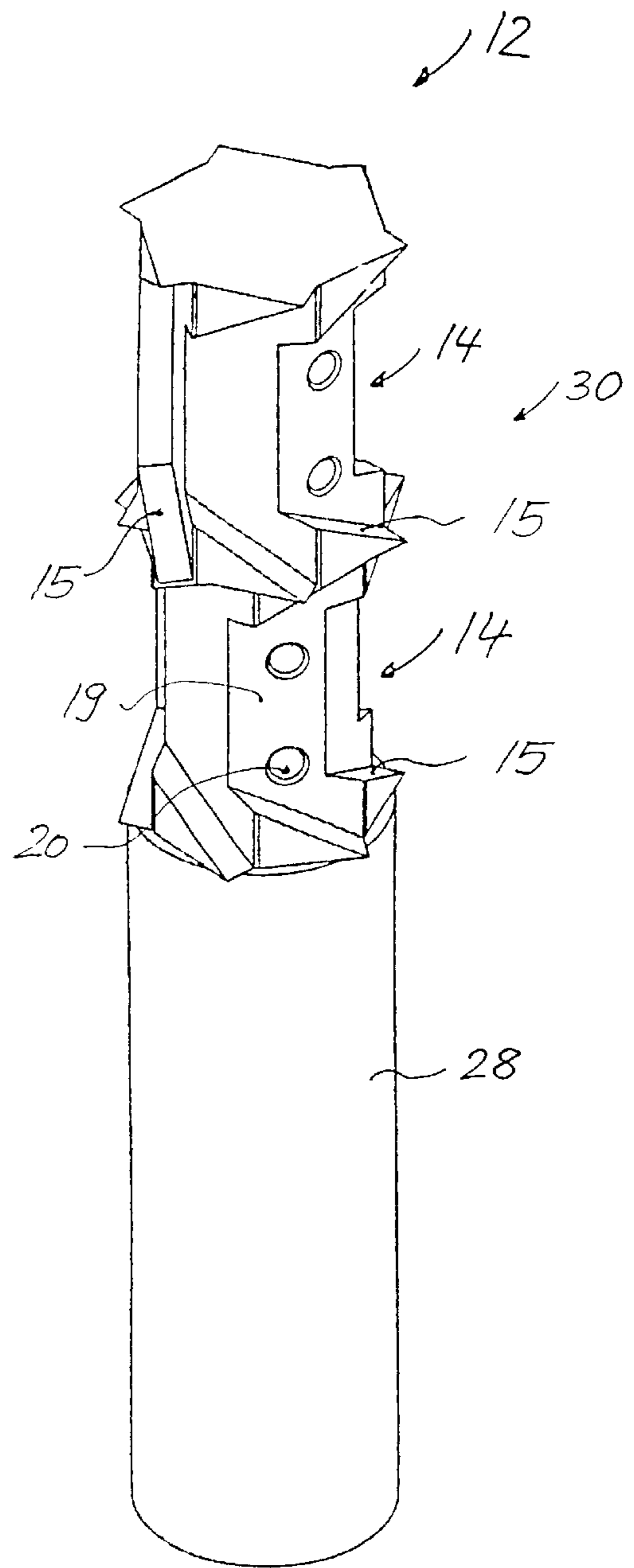


Fig.12

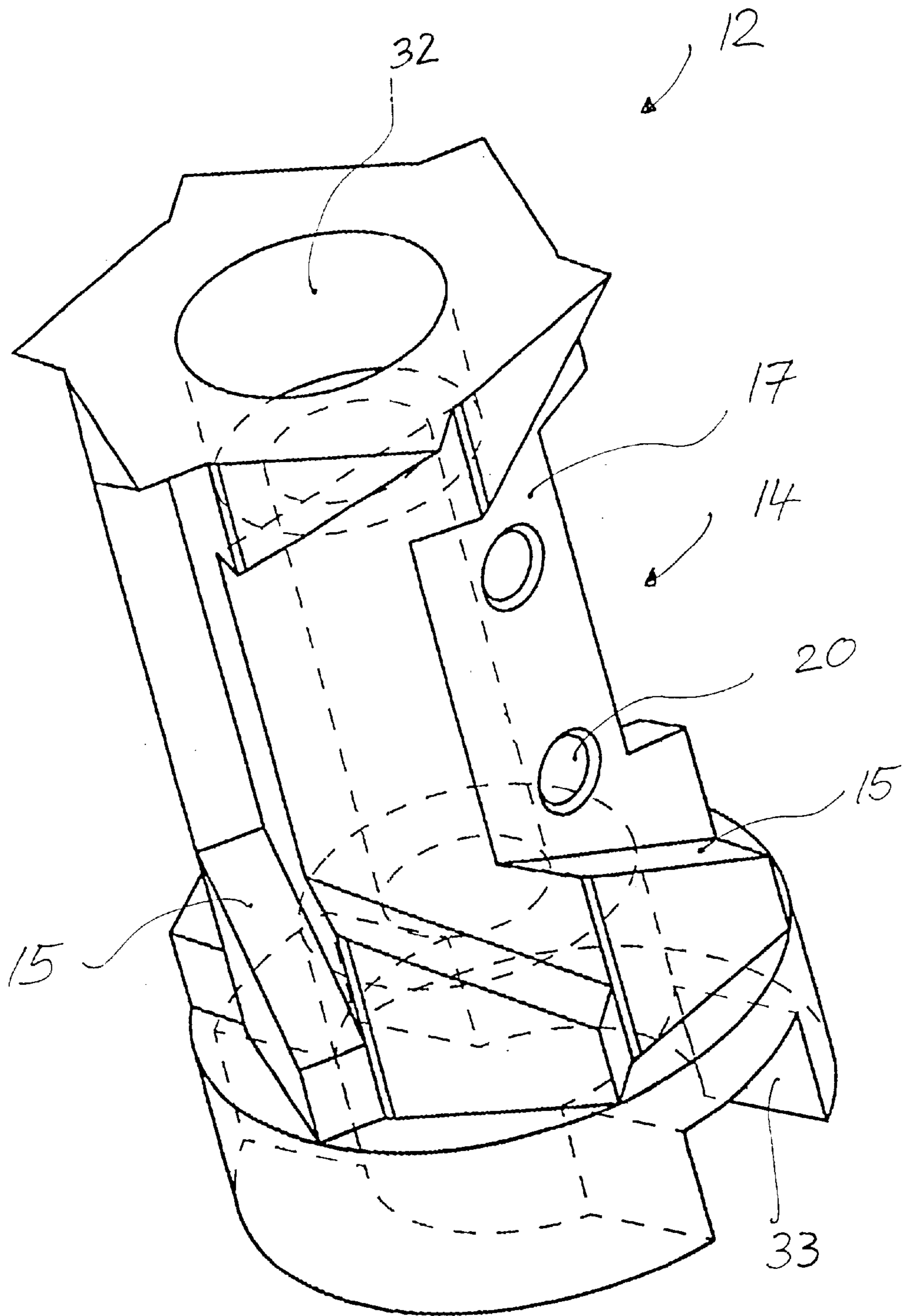


Fig.13

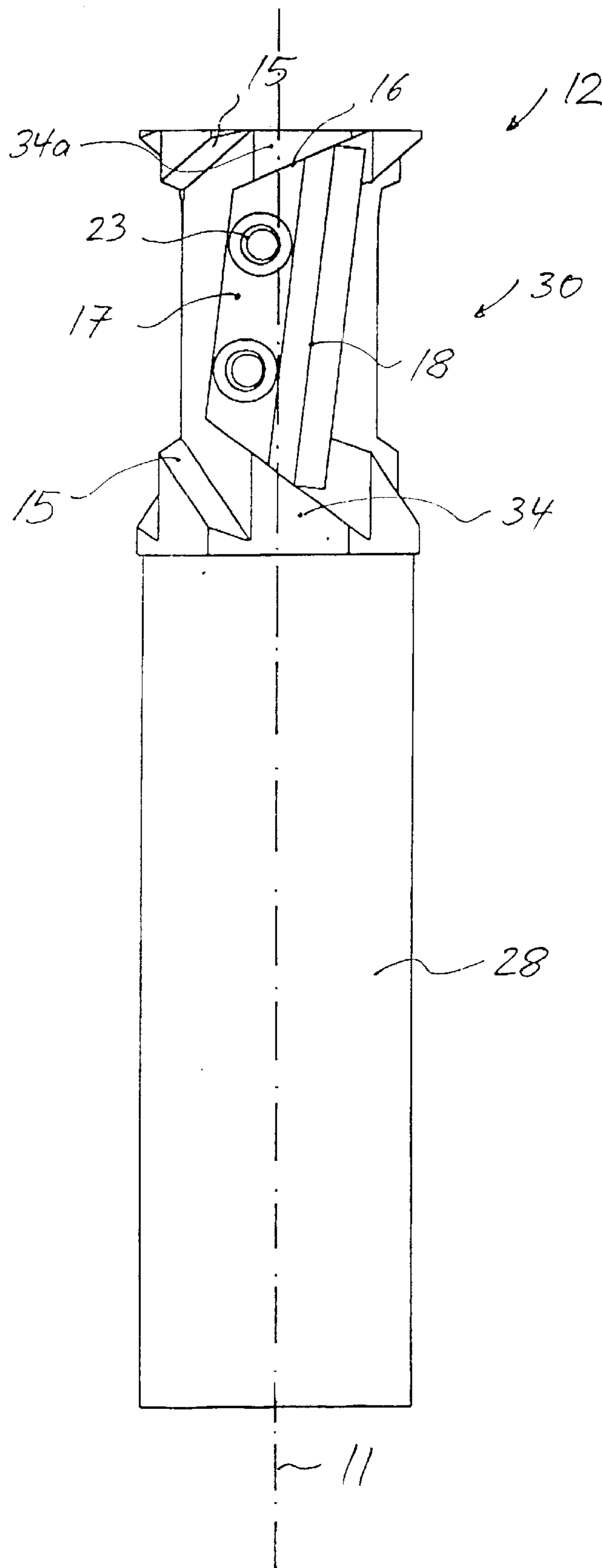


Fig.14

MILLING TOOL AND INSERT, PARTICULARLY THREAD MILLING CUTTER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a milling tool, particularly a thread milling cutter.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Milling tools are generally known and are used in the most varied constructional forms for carrying out different milling tasks. Milling methods are subdivided on the basis of the surface produced, the tool shape and the kinematics, inter alia into plain, circular, profile and form milling, as well as hobbing. Profile milling e.g. includes the milling of threads or grooves.

In thread milling the tool rotates about its own axis and simultaneously moves in three axes, namely the space axes x, y and z. The most important setting parameters are the milling cutter speed and the feed rate of the milling cutter in the xy-plane.

In the case of milling tools it is known to place milling inserts radially with respect to the rotation axis. The milling inserts can be screwed or soldered to the tool.

DE 36 32 296 A1 discloses a thread milling tool for milling internal or external threads on workpieces. The thread milling tool has a milling cutter shank, to which is fixed a trapezoidal turning milling plate, which is provided with a toothed thread milling edge on both plate sides. The thread milling edges are formed by the two plate sides and an edge face at an angle thereto.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The problem of the invention is to provide a milling tool of the aforementioned type, which can be used in stable, universal form and which in particular permits a high cutting capacity, even in the case of a small tool diameter.

According to the invention the problem is solved by the features of claim 1. The bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling tool are consequently constructed for a substantially tangential reception of milling inserts, e.g. turning cutting bits or indexable inserts. A comparison with a conventional milling tool, where the milling inserts are positioned radially on the circumference of the cutter shank and are e.g. fixed by screws or wedges with the milling tool according to the invention shows that for the same diameter of the two shanks on the milling tool according to the invention it is possible to provide more milling inserts on the milling tool according to the invention than with a conventional milling tool. Thus, the milling tool according to the invention can be equipped with a plurality of milling inserts. This is achieved by the tangential reception of the milling inserts. The milling capacity, i.e. the metal removal rate per time unit or revolution of such a milling tool is higher than conventional milling tools, so that the tool lives also longer.

In the case of conventional milling tools the receptacles for the milling inserts are often constructed in such a way that on the circumference of the milling tool there are deep reception openings oriented radially to the milling cutter rotation axis, which reduces the tool stability. In the case of the milling tool according to the invention, this situation does not arise. Therefore the milling tool according to the invention is more stable and compact than conventional milling tools, particularly when compared with a conven-

tional tool with in each case the same number of fixed milling inserts.

In particularly preferred manner in the case of the milling tool according to the invention, the bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling insert and milling tool engage with one another and are pressed together under pretension. The force acting on the milling insert when machining a workpiece consequently does not act directly on the fastening elements of the milling inserts and is instead transferred to the bearing and orientation surfaces, where transmission occurs by frictional grip. In conventional milling tools this force acts on the fastening elements, e.g. screws or soldered joints. There is a high risk of loosening or breaks on the fastening elements, e.g. the shearing off of screws, etc. In the milling tool according to the invention this risk is much lower as a result of the advantageous force transfer to the bearing and orientation surfaces.

In conventional milling inserts, which are e.g. radially fixed by screws, the accuracy to size when machining workpieces is very highly dependent on the fixing of the inserts in the milling tool. A change to the fixing position has a direct effect on the depth of cut of the cutting edge of the milling insert. Therefore the groove, thread, etc. produced on the workpiece no longer has a uniform depth. With the milling tool according to the invention a change in the fixing position of the milling insert in the milling tool acts approximately tangentially and there is a reduced change to the cutting-in depth of the milling insert.

It is possible to provide several receptacles on one circumferential surface of the milling tool. The circumferential surface is formed by equally large portions, preferably by the receptacles themselves. The receptacles can be arranged in one or more planes of the milling tool, preferably in closely juxtaposed form to one another. Thus, two or more receptacles can be successively positioned coaxially to the rotational milling axis. The successive receptacles can be aligned or displaced with respect to one another. Although the receptacles could be arranged irregularly around the rotational milling axis, they are preferably positioned regularly and in particular axially symmetrically to the rotational milling axis, so that the milling tool is completely symmetrical. Therefore the milling tool rotates and the rotational movement of the milling tool is not impaired by imbalances due to irregularly positioned milling inserts. The receptacles can be closely juxtaposed on the circumferential surface and are preferably adjacent to one another. This utilizes the entire circumferential surface of the milling tool as a receptacle. The receptacles are consequently individual portions of the circumferential surface of the milling tool. The milling tool can have a reception area with a polygonal cross-section. The cross-section can e.g. be a square or an equilateral hexagon or octagon. The portions constructed as receptacles could consequently all be the same size.

The bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling tool receptacle can be positioned in an inclined manner and in particular at an angle to one another. It is possible for one bearing and orientation surface of a receptacle to be more strongly inclined, e.g. forming a larger angle with the horizontal, than its facing bearing and orientation surface. The receptacle has bearing and orientation surfaces, as well as support surfaces, which are constructed in different planes. The support surfaces, as well as the bearing and orientation surfaces preferably form a right angle. The bearing and orientation surfaces are in particular flanks on the receptacle. The receptacle can be constructed in truncated trapezoidal manner, but can also have other geometries. The receptacles are preferably recesses in the milling

cutter shank. However, they can also be separate parts fixable to the said shank.

The receptacles of the milling tool preferably have holes with the aid of which the milling insert can be fixed to the milling tool. It is possible to use two holes for fixing a tool insert. The holes are located on a common plane oriented coaxially to the rotational milling axis. In the case of several milling inserts on the milling tool, the holes can be axially symmetrical to the rotational milling axis. The center axes of the holes can be perpendicular to the rotational milling axis.

The milling insert is eccentrically braced in order to bring about a positive bearing of the bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling insert on the bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling tool. As a result the bearing and orientation surfaces in each case automatically engage with one another on tightly screwing down the insert. The eccentric bracing can be brought about by a spot facing of the holding section of the milling insert and/or a sloping head of a joining element, particularly a screw. The holes in the tool are at a somewhat shorter distance from the bearing and orientation surfaces of the tool than in the case of the corresponding elements of the insert. Thus, on tightening, the screws push the insert into its receptacle.

The milling cutter shank can have two areas, namely a reception area and a holding area. The receptacles for the milling inserts are preferably located on the reception area. The holding area can be used for introducing the milling tool into a milling machine. It is also possible to use shankless milling tools, e.g. hobbing cutters. They can be fixed to the milling machine by means of a hole, e.g. by means of a central hole passing through the entire milling tool body.

In a particularly preferred arrangement, the milling insert has a holding section and a cutting section. The holding section can be plate-like. The optionally profiled cutting edges of the milling insert are located on the cutting section. The cutting edge can extend over only a portion or over the entire width of the cutting section. Preferably the holding section and cutting section are arranged at an angle to one another. The angle is obtuse and is in the range 100° to 150°. The bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling insert are preferably constructed on the holding section. On equipping the milling tool with the milling inserts only the holding section engages on the bearing surface of the receptacle and the cutting section is free from holding functions.

The milling insert, particularly the cutting section of the milling insert, can have a tool face, which can be straight or rounded. The tool face can be constructed in chip guidance face form. In particular the preferably crescent-shaped tool face located in the milling tool rotation direction can be used for chip removal. The chips can be moved past the adjacent, preferably aligned, trailing edge of the closest milling insert.

It is possible to construct the milling insert with chamfered edges directed towards a workpiece to be machined. This is in particular used with milling inserts having large dimensions in order to prevent any contact between said edges and the workpiece.

The milling tool, as well as the milling insert are preferably made from metal, e.g. carbide or high speed steel, but can also be made from other materials usable for milling purposes.

These and further features can be gathered from the claims, description and drawings and the individual features, both singly and in the form of subcombinations, can be implemented in an embodiment of the invention and in other fields and can represent advantageous, independently protectable constructions, for which protection is here claimed.

The subdivision of the application into individual sections and the subheadings in no way limit the general validity of the statements made thereunder.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Several embodiments of the invention are described hereinafter relative to the drawings, which show:

FIG. 1 A three-dimensional view of a first embodiment of a milling tool equipped with milling inserts.

FIG. 2 A sectional plan view of the first embodiment of the equipped milling tool.

FIG. 3 A plan view of the first embodiment of the milling tool.

FIG. 4 A side view of the milling insert.

FIG. 5 A sectional view through the milling insert.

FIG. 6 A plan view of the milling insert.

FIG. 7 A section through another embodiment of the milling insert.

FIG. 8 A reduced scale plan view of the further embodiment of the milling insert (before cutting profiling).

FIG. 9 A side view of the first embodiment of the milling tool in the unequipped state.

FIG. 10 A cross-section through the first embodiment of the milling tool in the unequipped state of FIG. 9 seen in the direction of arrow 10.

FIG. 11 A three-dimensional view of a second embodiment of the milling tool in the unequipped state.

FIG. 12 A three-dimensional view of a third embodiment of the milling tool in the unequipped state.

FIG. 13 A three-dimensional view of a fourth embodiment of the milling tool in the unequipped state.

FIG. 14 A side view of a fifth embodiment of the milling tool in a partly equipped state.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The thread milling tool according to FIG. 1, as well as its further embodiments according to FIGS. 11, 12 and 13 are intended for use in a milling machine or the like.

FIG. 1 shows a first embodiment of a milling tool equipped with milling inserts 17. The milling tool has a solid body 12 with a cylindrical cross-section. The milling tool is made from steel and the milling insert 17 from carbide. Such a milling tool embodiment e.g. has a diameter of 32 mm and a length of 129 mm. The milling tool has a holding area 28, a stop member 29 and a reception area 30. In operation the milling tool rotates about its center axis, i.e. the rotational milling axis 11.

The holding area 28 has a cylindrical cross-section. It is chamfered at its end facing the reception area 30. In the first milling tool embodiment the reception area extends over somewhat more than half of the entire tool length. The stop member 29 is connected to the holding area 28. The stop member 29 has a larger diameter than the holding area 28 and its length is approximately 1/5 of the length of the holding area 28. The reception area 30 of the milling tool is connected to the stop member 29.

FIG. 9 shows such a reception area 30 of the milling tool in the unequipped state. The reception area 30 has a core section 27 (FIG. 10) with six receptacles 14, as well as bearing and orientation surfaces 15. The core section 27 has the cross-section of a regular hexagon. The six same size lateral faces 13 of the core section 27 form the milling tool

receptacles **14** and are positioned in axially symmetrical manner about the rotational milling axis **11**. The lateral faces **13** serve as support surfaces **19** for the milling insert **17**. In each lateral face, i.e. receptacle **14**, there are preferably two holes **20**. However, there could also be one hole, or more than two holes **20**. The holes **20** pass radially inwards to the center axis of the milling tool, i.e. towards the milling cutter rotational axis **11**. One hole **20** is located in the lower area and another hole **20** in the upper area of the receptacle **14**. The two holes **20** of a receptacle are located on a line coaxially to the rotational axis **11**. The upper and lower holes of the different receptacles **14**, in each case in a common plane, are axially symmetrical to the rotational milling axis **11**.

The support surface **19** of the receptacle **14** is shaped like a trapezium with two extended side faces **31**, **31a**. The trapezium sides form an angle between 45° and 90° . The trapezoidal support surface **19** undergoes edging on its sides of in each case one bearing and orientation surface **15**, so that the bearing and orientation surfaces **15** form the flanks to the support surface **19**. The bearing and orientation surfaces **15** are perpendicular to the support surface **19**. They are sloping lateral faces of bearing and orientation sections **34** projecting from the milling tool core area **27**. Lateral faces facing the bearing and orientation surfaces **15** form a radial ring round the milling tool core area **27** on the end face of the milling tool.

FIGS. **4** to **6** show the milling insert **173** which has a holding section **21** and a cutting section **22**. The holding section **21** is shaped as a trapezoidal plate. The lateral faces of the plate form the bearing and orientation surfaces **16** of the milling insert **17**. The holding section **21** has two bores **24** for fixing and for eccentrically tensioning **23** the milling insert **17** on the milling tool. On the top surface of the holding section **21** the holes **24** are spot faced in funnel-shaped manner for countersinking a countersunk screw head. This countersinking can be uniformly shaped, e.g. by different inclinations of the funnel surface.

The cutting section **22** is positioned at an obtuse angle to the holding section **21** and consequently forms with the latter a hockey stick-shaped cross-section. The angle between the two is between 100° and 150° . The cutting section **22** has a tooth system, which is constructed over the entire length of the cutting section **22**. The front of the cutting section **22** is constructed as a tool face **25**. The tool face **25** is hollow rounded and is crescent-shaped. The tool face **25** and the teeth form the cutting edge **18**. The tool face **25** also serves as a chip guidance surface.

FIGS. **7** and **8** show a further embodiment of the milling insert **17**. This milling insert **17** also has a holding section **21** and a cutting section **22**, which is here not yet provided with the thread profile for thread milling. A funnel-shaped hole **24** is provided on the plate-like holding section **21**. The edge **26a** of the holding section **21**, which faces the cutting section **22**, is bevelled. The cutting section **22** has an edge face **26** and a tool face **25**. The edge face and tool face form the cutting edge **18**. The edge of the edge face facing the cutting edge **18** is bevelled. This construction is particularly suitable for small tool diameters and optionally when equipped with less than six inserts. As a result of the buckled end of the cutting section **22** and the bevel **26a**, clearly visible in FIG. **7**, it is possible to make the cutting edge travel circle smaller.

FIG. **11** shows a second embodiment of the milling tool. The milling tool also has a holding area **28** and a reception area **30**. The reception area **30** has twelve receptacles **14**, six

of which are located in one plane in axially symmetrical manner to the rotational milling axis **11**. In each case two receptacles **14** are in successive alignment coaxially to the rotational milling axis **11**.

FIG. **12** shows a third embodiment of the milling tool. Like the second embodiment according to FIG. **11**, it has twelve receptacles **14**, whereof in each case six are located in one plane. Unlike in the case of FIG. **11**, there are in each case two successively displaced receptacles **14** coaxial to the rotational milling axis **11**.

FIG. **13** shows a fourth embodiment of the milling tool in the form of a shankless hobbing cutter. The hobbing cutter has a through center hole **32** for the introduction into a mandrel-like mounting support (not shown). On the underside of the hobbing cutter is formed a through radial groove **33**, which protects the hobbing cutter against twisting on the mandrel-like mounting support.

FIG. **14** shows a fifth embodiment of the milling tool. As in the first embodiment according to FIG. **9**, the milling tool has a holding area **28** and a reception area **30** with six receptacles **14**. The receptacles **14** have in each case two bearing and orientation sections **34**, **34a**, whose inclined lateral faces form bearing and orientation surfaces **15**.

The two bearing and orientation surfaces **15** of a receptacle **14** are inclined to a differing extent with respect to the horizontal. Thus, the bearing and orientation surface **15** is steeper on the lower bearing and orientation section **34** directed towards the holding area **28** than the bearing and orientation surface **15** on the upper bearing and orientation section **34a** directed towards the end of the milling tool. Thus, the milling inserts **17** are clamped in inclined form, so that their cutting edges **18** are no longer parallel to the rotational milling axis **11** and are instead slightly inclined thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

1. Producing the insert and equipping the milling tool

The milling insert **17** is made from carbide in a sintering process and can then be optionally cut to length from a profiled bar. It is then ground to size and the cutting profile is ground in the cutting section **22**.

For equipping the milling tool with milling inserts **17** firstly the plate underside of the holding section **21** of a milling insert **17** is placed on the support surface **19** of a milling tool receptacle **14**. The center axes of the holes **20**, **24** of the holding section **21** of the milling insert **17** and those of the receptacle are in displaced, superimposed form. Then two screws with optionally bevelled screw heads are introduced into the holes **20**, **24**. The bearing and orientation surfaces **16** of the milling insert **17** on the holding section **21** thereof, are pressed onto the bearing and orientation surfaces **15** of the receptacle **14** through the displaced holes **20**, **24**, during the tightening of the screws. Thus, the milling insert **17** is braced positively in the milling tool receptacle **14** at the bearing and orientation surfaces **15** and non-positively on the support surface **19** thereof.

The milling tool equipped with the milling insert **17** is introduced into a mounting support of the milling machine. The milling tool is rotated and guided up to a workpiece in the working position. The cutting edges **18** of the milling insert **17** then mill the desired contour, e.g. a thread or a groove in the workpiece. The chips removed through the cutting edge **18** are directed past by the tool face **25** of the milling insert **17** constructed as a chip guidance surface. A cutting force acts tangentially on the particular cutting edge

18 in the machining position. This force is reduced on the bearing and orientation surfaces **15** of the milling insert **17** and the milling tool receptacle **14**.

The six inserts in the illustrated first embodiment of the milling tool are consequently very closely juxtaposed with their plate-like holding areas **21** entirely or approximately tangentially oriented around the milling cutter head, which permits optimum equipment. The cutting edges projecting under an obtuse angle from the holding areas **21** transfer the cutting forces acting thereon very directly to the tool body and only a partial force component acts on the fastening screws. Chips are removed by means of a rounded chip guidance surface in the chip space formed between the holding area **21** of the leading insert **17** and the milling cutter travel circle.

What is claimed is:

1. A milling insert comprising:

a generally flat holding section for connecting the milling insert to a receptacle of a milling cutter shank, the holding section having a trapezoidal inner base face forming a bearing surface for bearing against the milling cutting shank, an outer top face, a rear face, and lateral faces extending on both sides of the holding sectional, said lateral faces forming sides of the holding section and defining orientation surfaces, the sides of the holding section diverging from the rear face to a front portion of the holding section;

a cutting section for cutting a workpiece, said cutting section forming said front portion of the holding section, and projecting outwardly from the holding section at an obtuse angle thereto, the cutting section having an outwardly pointing end face, a rear face, and a front face including a planar portion and a rounded tool face portion, wherein the rounded tool face portion of the front face of the cutting section is constructed as a chip guidance surface for guiding chips away from the cutting section of the milling insert, and wherein a cutting edge is formed at the intersection of the end face and the planar portion of the front face;

at least one hole through the holding section for receiving holding means for pressing the holding section to a bearing surface of the milling cutter shank;

wherein the holding section and the cutting section of the milling insert are arranged such that said rear face of the cutting section and the outer top face of the holding section are at an obtuse angle to one another.

2. The insert according to claim **1**, wherein the angle between the holding and cutting section is between 100° and 150° .

3. The insert according to claim **1**, wherein the insert is trapezoidal in plan view.

4. The insert according to claim **3**, wherein the insert comprises bearing and orientation surfaces for interaction with bearing and orientation surfaces of the receptacle of the milling cutter shank, and wherein said bearing and orientation surfaces of the insert are arranged on the angled sides of the trapezoidal holding section.

5. The insert according to claim **1**, wherein the milling insert comprises at least one hole for fixing the milling insert on the milling cutter shank, and wherein the holding section of the milling insert comprises an inclined surface for eccentric bracing with the milling cutter shank.

6. The insert according to claim **5**, wherein the inclined surface of the holding section of the milling insert is selected from the group consisting of a spotfacing of the holding section and a countersunk head of a joining element.

7. The insert according to claim **1**, wherein said chip guidance surface is coupled to the holding section of an adjacent insert when the insert is coupled to the milling cutter shank.

8. The insert according to claim **7**, wherein, when the insert is coupled to the milling cutter shank, the chip guidance surface is coupled contiguously with the holding section of an adjacent insert.

9. A milling tool comprising:

a milling cutter shank mounted rotatably about a milling rotational milling axis;

the milling cutter shank comprising a plurality of receptacles formed on a surface of the milling cutter shank for receiving a plurality of milling inserts, the milling cutter shank having a polygonal cross-section in the vicinity of the receptacles;

wherein each receptacle has bearing and orientation surfaces adapted to cooperate with corresponding bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling inserts for mounting each milling insert in a respective receptacle in a fixed orientation;

wherein the bearing surfaces of the shank extend in a substantially tangential direction to the circumference of the shank around the rotational milling axis such that bearing surfaces of each adjacent receptacle are contiguous and form said polygonal section of the milling cutter shank;

wherein the bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling insert are constructed on a holding section of the milling insert at an obtuse angle to a cutting section of the milling insert;

the cutting section of the milling insert comprising a cutting edge and a tool face constructed as a chip guidance face;

the milling inserts being fixed to the milling cutter shank by means of holes and screws.

10. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein the plurality of receptacles are positioned on said circumferential surface axially symmetrical to the rotational milling axis of the milling cutter shank.

11. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein the receptacle has a trapezoidal form.

12. The tool according to claim **11**, wherein the bearing and orientation surfaces of each receptacle forms flanks of the trapezoidal receptacle for jamming a milling insert in an essentially tangential position to the rotational milling axis of the milling cutter shank.

13. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein the receptacle has at least one hole for fixing the milling insert on the milling cutter shank.

14. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein each receptacle has at least one hole for fixing said plurality of milling inserts on the milling cutter shank, said holes arranged in an axially symmetrical manner to the rotational milling axis, and wherein said holes have center axes positioned perpendicular to the rotational milling axis of the milling cutter shank.

15. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein the angle between the holding and cutting section of the milling insert is between 100° and 150° .

16. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein the milling insert is trapezoidal in plan view.

17. The tool according to claim **9**, wherein each milling insert comprises at least one hole for fixing the milling insert on the milling cutter shank, and wherein the holding section of the milling insert comprises an inclined surface for eccentric bracing with the milling cutter shank.

18. The tool according to claim **17**, wherein the inclined surface of the holding section of each milling insert is selected from the group consisting of a spotfacing of the holding section and a countersunk head of a joining element.

19. The tool according to claim 9, wherein the cutting section of each milling insert has a rounded tool face constructed as said chip guidance surface for guiding chips away from the cutting section of the milling insert, and wherein said chip guidance surface is coupled to the holding section of an adjacent insert when the insert is coupled to the milling cutter shank.

20. The tool according to claim 9, wherein, when each milling insert is coupled to the milling cutter shank, the chip guidance surface is coupled contiguously with the holding section of an adjacent insert.

21. A milling cutter shank rotatable about a rotational milling axis, comprising:

a plurality of receptacles formed on a surface of the milling cutter shank, each receptacle provided for receiving a milling insert having a cutting edge;

each receptacle having bearing and orientation surfaces adapted to cooperate with corresponding bearing and orientation surfaces of the milling insert for mounting the milling insert in the receptacle in a fixed orientation;

the bearing surfaces extending in a substantially tangential direction to the circumference of the shank around the rotational milling axis;

at least one hole extending substantially radially in each bearing surface for fixing the milling insert;

wherein the orientation surfaces extend on both sides of each bearing surface and diverge in a circumferential direction; and

wherein the bearing surfaces of each adjacent receptacle are contiguous and form a polygonal section of the milling cutter shank.

22. The milling cutter shank according to claim 21, wherein the plurality of receptacles are positioned on said circumferential surface axially symmetrical to the rotational milling axis of the milling cutter shank.

23. The milling cutter shank according to claim 21, wherein the receptacle has a trapezoidal form.

24. The milling cutter shank according to claim 23, wherein the bearing and orientation surfaces of each receptacle forms flanks of the trapezoidal receptacle for jamming a milling insert in an essentially tangential position to the rotational milling axis of the milling cutter shank.

25. The milling cutter shank according to claim 21, wherein each receptacle has at least one hole for fixing the milling inserts on the milling cutter shank.

26. The milling cutter shank according to claim 21, wherein each receptacle has at least one hole for fixing the milling inserts on the milling cutter shank, said holes arranged in an axially symmetrical manner to the rotational milling axis, and wherein said holes have center axes positioned perpendicular to the rotational milling axis of the milling cutter shank.

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